Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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NIPPON POLICY INSPIRES CHINA, SAYS GEN. JUNG

Ex-Chungking Commander Avers Chinese Resolved to Fight Together With Japan

GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW

Numerous Officials in Chiang's Capital Reported Planning to Join Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 1.—Lieutenant-General Jung Tzu-heng, who joined the National Government together with 20,000 subordinates and who is now commander of the provisional 10th Army corps, told newspapermen today that Japan's friendly policy has created a profound impression on the Chinese people and moulded within them a powerful determination for joint prosecution of the war until victory is won.

The former Chungking commander stated that Japan's policy also brought numerous persons within Chungking to the realization that what Japan is fighting for in this war is the emancipation of East Asia. He added that these people were waiting for a chance to escape from Chungking and to join the National Government.

Lieutenant-General Jung, who has been here since August 27 to submit a report to President Wang Ching-wei on various military matters, continued:

"I am determined to make wholehearted efforts for the realization of the ideal 'Asia for the Asiatics' pronounced by the father of the Chinese Revolution, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Ever since the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, unity within the nation has become firm. Furthermore, following the recovery of the concessions and the abrogation of extraterritoriality, China at last has been able to regain full sovereignty and to free itself from the century-old shackles of the United States and Britain.

"Upon joining the National Government, I have been able to note the deep impression made upon the Chinese people by Japan's new China policy, and note that this impression has transformed itself into a powerful determination to fight together with Japan."

He disclosed that in Chungking there are also numerous persons today who understand the sincerity behind Japan's policy toward China. He said that he had been told that these persons, however, cannot escape because of various reasons.

In conclusion, Lieutenant-General Jung voiced his determination to do his utmost to gain victory over the United States and Britain, but said it was necessary first to liquidate the enemy close to us, namely, Communists, who are the enemies of East Asiatic peace."

High Prices Hit Chungking

Domei

CANTON, September 1.—Rising prices, one of the acutest problems confronting the Chungking regime, is attributed largely to the Japanese blockade by Dr. P. H. Chang, spokesman and counsellor of the Chungking Executive Yuan, according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

The spokesman stressed that breaking through of the Japanese blockade will help considerably in solving the problem of rising prices. He further stated that inflation is the other factor responsible for rising prices. In this connection the spokesman admitted the seriousness of the situation when he said that the Chungking regime "has done everything in its power to tighten the budget which is in fact as tight as it can possibly be."

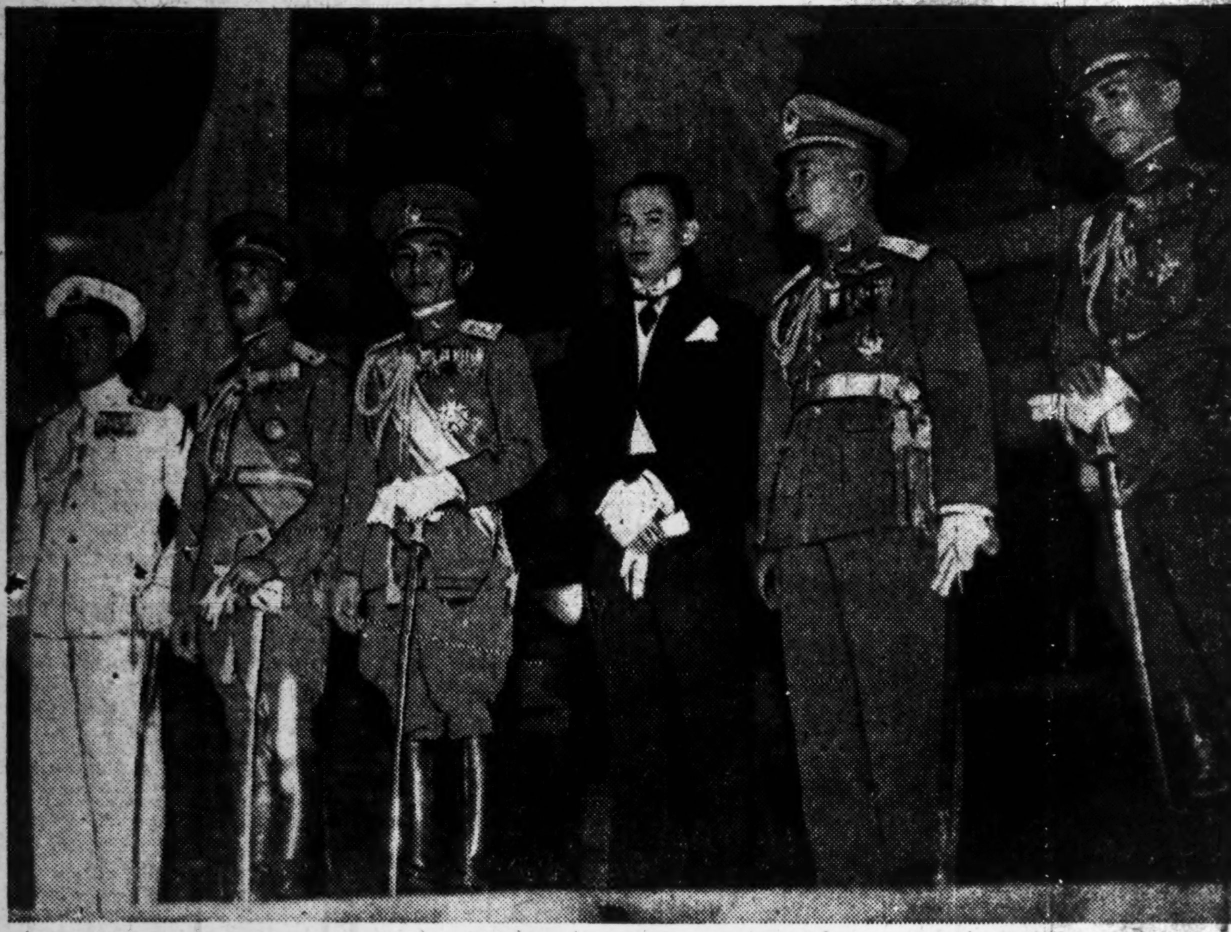
CAPTAIN KAMATA SHIFTED

Matsushima Made Press Chief of Fleet in China

Captain Keizo Matsushima was appointed Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters replacing Captain Shoichi Kamata who was transferred to an undisclosed post under date of August 31, a Shanghai report to the Mainichi on Tuesday discloses.

Captain Matsushima served in the Shanghai Incident as a staff officer of the landing party and when the Navy Press Section was formed served as a member for five years and 10 months.

Received in Audience



His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience Thursday morning Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phicit (third from left), Deputy Defense Minister of Thailand, and four other members of the Thai Military Mission, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace. (Photo shows the Thai Military Mission at the Imperial Hotel).

ENEMIES INSTIGATED DENMARK DISORDERS

Cause of Riots Given—Germans Forced to Proclaim Martial Law in Self-Defense

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—The disturbance in Denmark was brought about by anti-Axis instigation nd the anti-Axis command hoped to cause a similar series of outbreaks throughout the German-occupied areas in Europe, D.N.B. revealed today. In disclosing the events leading up to the German proclamation of martial law in Denmark D.N.B. reported as follows:

"For the past several weeks, acts to disturb the peace in Denmark had been increasing at a terrific rate. Danes and Britons with missions to disrupt peace and order continually landed by parachute in Denmark. At the same time, the British propaganda organs began to turn furious propaganda on the Danes. It was such that strikes occurred in the principal cities of Alborg, Aarhuus and Odense and even in the capital, Copenhagen.

"Of course, there was no slackening of discipline among the German forces in Denmark; even the Danes admit this, but they were subjected to irresponsible challenges, and because of this, they were forced to resort to arms for self-protection. It is very clear that behind these moves to disturb order lay Britain, and that the British are fanning up the Danes to disorderly action.

Outburst Carefully Prepared

"It is regarded that this outburst had careful preparations behind it, and that, in strict contact with the anti-Axis command, it was planned to have similar riots flare up in a series in all of the occupied areas in Europe. B.B.C.'s Patrick Lacy has admitted this openly, saying, 'Since the coming of this year disturbances in Denmark have increased greatly through the aid given by British parachutists.' And the Star says, 'It is the opinion of British political circles that the incident in Denmark was prematurely begun.'

"Preceding the outbreak of the case, the Danish Government, with Royal sanction, asked the people to maintain calm, but behind the case lay the instigation of the anti-Axis, and the German authorities have been forced to demand the Danish Government to take measures to prohibit meetings and strikes, to confiscate weapons, to effect censorship, to establish a labor court, and to proclaim capital punishment for acts of disturbance and attacks against the German forces.

"The Danish Government, however, declared that it was unable to take the task of maintaining peace and order, so the German Commander proclaimed martial law on August 29, effective immediately.

Present Situation Told

Since the proclamation of martial law the situation in Denmark is as follows:

"1.—The remnant Danish Army has been dissolved.

"2.—The greater part of the Danish warships have been taken over by

(Continued on Page 2)

Miura Is Appointed Manchou Minister To Nanking Embassy

Domei

HSINKING, September 2.—Takemi Miura, Manchoukuo Foreign Vice-Minister, was today appointed Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to Nanking, holding concurrently the post of Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy there. Sadanobu Shimomura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office, was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister succeeding Mr. Miura. Li Yi-shun, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office, at the same time was appointed Director of the Research Bureau of the same Office.

28 SHIPS ARE SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS

5 Vessels Also Damaged In August Raids

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—During the month of August just ended, the U-boats inflicted the following losses and damage to anti-Axis merchantmen and naval craft, the German naval authorities announced today.

Sunk: 25 merchantmen aggregating 142,500 tons in addition to two cruisers; and one destroyer.

Damaged: Five merchantmen aggregating 30,000 tons.

During the same period, the German surface craft attained the following accomplishments:

Sunk: One submarine, one mine sweeper, and five torpedo boats.

Damaged: One cruiser and five torpedo boats.

Besides these losses and damage inflicted on the anti-Axis seacraft, the German merchantmen and naval forces brought down 40 enemy planes by anti-aircraft guns in a space of ten days from August 21 to 31.

U.S. TRYING TO EXPLAIN RELATIONS WITH REDS

State Department's Statement Says Moscow Informed of Every Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—The United States State Department issued a statement today attempting to show that America, Britain and the Soviet Union are cooperating completely.

The State Department's statement said;

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain have informed the Soviet Government completely, and are still contacting it, concerning every military situation arising from operations in the European war zone, including the Sicilian operations, and every political situation arising directly from military action."

Observers believe that the declaration was made in order to counter the reports current since the Quebec conference that America, Britain and the Soviet Union are again drifting apart.

CHAOS IS REVEALED IN ECONOMY OF U.S.

Important Posts in Office of Economic Warfare Left Unfilled—Leaders Lacking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—Indicating the chaotic economic situation reigning in the United States and the lack of adequate leaders, authoritative sources from Washington revealed that important posts in the Office of Economic Warfare have not been filled to date except for the appointment of Leo Crowley as chairman. Crowley is reported as having said that the executive-director and other high ranking personnel of the Office of Economic Warfare will soon be named, but how soon this will be was not disclosed.

Quarters interested in United States-Latin American wartime trade relations desire the early naming of the executive-director whose office was formerly held by Milo Perkins, as the Office of Economic Warfare is operating on a slackened tempo since Henry Wallace as chairman, and Perkins as director, were removed by presidential order. It is recalled that President Roosevelt removed Wallace after he and Jesse Jones disputed at length in public, on whether Jones, as head of various agencies engaged in foreign economic affairs, slowed down foreign procurement of strategic materials.

Miners Go to Court

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—According to reports from Washington, D. C., the United Mine Workers of America have gone to Court for portal to portal pay—that is for pay including the time spent underground while traveling to and from work—which the War Labor Board had refused. The Board further instructed the miners to continue digging coal despite the foregoing wage de-

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U.S. DESPERATE IN ATTEMPTING FUTILE ATTACK

Yanks Impatient as Japan Continues to Solidify Position In East Asia

STRESS PACIFIC FIRST

American Public Severely Criticizes Strategy of Island to Island Drive

The United States in attacking Minamitorishima, 2,000 kilometers southeast of Japan Proper, by air for a second time and even bombarding it with ships' guns has shown its intention to conduct its Pacific counter-offensive in real earnest. It is no longer depending on guerilla warfare to wear out Japan's fighting strength, comments Domei in its analysis of the Pacific War situation.

The initial phase of offensive after offensive and pursuit after pursuit which characterized Japan's snapping of the ring of encirclement around her has passed into that of confrontation between the United States and Japan over the vast expanse of the Pacific. While Japan is steadily building up its fighting strength on the foundation of the splendid victories gained at the outset and is gearing herself for the war of attrition, the United States is growing more and more fretfully impatient to strike.

Stand Is Strengthened

The heroic deaths of the defenders of Attu and the amazing withdrawal from Kiska Island have enabled Japan to complete her strategic preparations in the northern waters, while in the South Pacific grim engagement after grim engagement has taken place between the desperate Americans and resolute Japanese since the summer of last year.

Thanks to the valiant fighting and skilled strategy of the first-line forces, Japan's construction work in the Southern Regions has progressed unmolested, so that day by day the supply of materials for increasing our fighting strength is gaining in volume and tempo and the lands of the south have undergone complete change into so many fortresses of Greater East Asia. The anti-Axis camp could not help being racked by anxiety over the increasing strength of Japan.

An Associated Press dispatch said that if it took six months and such tremendous consumption of manpower and materials to occupy a single island, such a strategy would only enable Japan to strengthen her defenses in the occupied areas. A counter-offensive worthy of the name should be launched against the Japanese homeland. The same dispatch criticized the island-to-island strategy being pursued by the United States.

This comment no doubt reflects at least part of the public opinion in the United States and indicates that the Pacific first policy has quickly gained ground there since the Quebec Conference.

Adopts Pacific First

The anti-Axis camp has been adopting a Pacific first policy since the fifth Roosevelt-Churchill Conference at Casablanca and the Quebec Conference has taken up the matter in all its details and most probably has decided on launching a Pacific offensive in real earnest.

According to a summary of reports from abroad, the anti-Axis leaders

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Today's Press Comments

Friday, September 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Radio Arms Industry

NIPPON SANGYO.—The importance of radio arms among the electric communication instruments has of late markedly increased with the progress of aerial warfare. The recent war situation has made us feel the urgent need of regulating the radio arms industry all the more keenly. Although in the land, sea and air warfare, radio arms had hitherto been playing only a subsidiary role, with the grim war steadily intensifying, they have come to the forefront of main arms especially for national defense.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, our radio arms industry could not be said to be superior to that of the enemy, partly because the United States and Britain held many of the necessary patents. Redoubled effort should hereafter be made to boost the radio arms industry both in quantity and quality.

It is a well-known fact that radio arms have recently advanced to a stage from short waves to that of ultra short waves. At present, ultra short wave apparatuses occupy the most important position. The perfection of the manufacturing technique of this apparatus is a most urgent need. Since the outbreak of the current war the radio precaution machine and the radio sighting machine have come to be capable of detecting enemy air raids at a distance of several hundred

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12 FOE PLANES BAGGED BY JAPANESE FORCES ON MINAMITORISHIMA

Planes Escorting Convoys Helping Win War of Supply

Blasting of Foe Hinges on Victory in Transport War —Our Air Units Successfully Fulfill Unspectacular But Vital Mission

By ISAO KAJITANI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—The bitter air struggle going on over the waters of the South Pacific is a decisive fight of air bases versus air bases. It goes without saying that these bases facing each other as unsinkable aircraft carriers are all islands far removed from the mainlands. Thus the air fighting has become island fighting, a transportation and supply war accompanied by terrific attrition and it has become an absolute requisite to win this transportation and supply war completely.

It is not going too far to say that whether the enemy will be blasted down or we will be blasted down hinges on victory or defeat in the war of transportation and supply. In cooperation with these operations the air units have a mission, hidden and not spectacular, but vital. That mission lies in escorting transports and convoys. In coordination with the protection given by warships the planes cover them from the air.

It is the mission of the air units to give complete protection to the convoys proceeding to the front line bases carrying out another mission of utmost importance; the planes protect them from enemy submarines and aircraft. In contrast to bombing and air combat this work is not spectacular and is monotonous, but it requires a careful, minute scrutiny of the seas in searching the enemy, as well as stubborn perseverance. Only through these qualities can brilliant victory be achieved.

Transports Protected

Only through the activity of men like Captain Wataru Komazawa and those of his Unit are the transports able to plow through the southern seas in complete safety. Captain Komazawa and his Unit have gone on scores of flights protecting the transports. Not one transport has yet been subjected to enemy attack while under the protection of this Unit. Of the protection of transports, the Captain declared as follows:

"We always take off raring to blast the enemy should any appear, but I'm sorry to say we have never met up with any yet. Our first objective is submarines, but when operating in areas where enemy planes are liable to appear, we have to watch for them too. It seems that when covering planes are about, submarines all dive deep and try to hide themselves. That is because it would be the end for them should we sight any. It is very beautiful and heart-gladdening to see the transports plow over the blue waters convoyed by warships and leaving a long white wake behind them.

Can See Men on Ships

"When we dive over them we can see men waving at us. The people on the ships seem always glad to see us. We take off anytime when the order is given. We move out whether the weather is good or bad and there are times when heavy clouds, which are worse than the enemy, bother us considerably. The most difficult task we have is to find the convoys' position within a short period of time.

"In offensive operations the objective is a non-movable spot on land, but in these convoy operations the ships are always moving around and changing their course so even when we ascertain where they are when we take off, to find them is not always easy. Our period of greatest activity is at dawn and dusk. That is the time when the enemy is likely to attempt something. I want to vow right here that we will carry the war of transportation and supply to complete victory."

978 GRADUATE COURSE FOR TRAINING OFFICIALS

Lessons Given Daily in History And Culture of Japan and Philippines

Domei

MANILA, September 1.—Since its establishment in October last year the Government Employees Training Institute has turned out a total of 978 graduates including employes from all branches of the government service.

Of the total, 199 finished the first two months term starting October 19 last year, while 393, 198, and 188 completed in the succeeding second, third and fourth terms respectively.

The fifth term has just started with an enrolment of 191 government employes from Manila as well as the provinces. The institute is offering a well rounded course aimed at the cultural and spiritual reorientation of the government personnel. Lessons are given daily on history and culture both of Japan and the Philippines while occasionally well known authorities deliver lectures on various aspects of the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Educational films are also shown in order to supplement the oral instructions. Many high ranking government officials who have graduated from the institute have voiced high praise for the valuable spiritual, physical and mental training given by the institution.

Donates Perfume to Navy

Kanzo Fujita, of Nagazumicho, Shibuya-ku, appeared at the Military Relief Department of the Navy Ministry Thursday afternoon and donated 1,200 small-sized bottles of perfume with the request that they be given to the heroes on Imperial Navy submarines.

BOSE EXHORTS INDIANS; 'MUST WIN OR PERISH'

All Asiatics Must Fight Until America and Britain Are Crushed

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, September 1.—"This is a total war. There must be no half way measure with the enemy. We must go whole hog or perish." Thus declared Rash Behari Bose, the former president of the Indian Independence League, when he was interviewed upon arrival here.

He continued: "It is therefore the bound duty of every freedom loving Indian to assist in the movement. Those who fail to shoulder the responsibilities are traitors to Mother India and forever will remain a curse to future generations.

"All Asiatic countries should unite and fight to the last till the Anglo-American imperialism is crushed. Otherwise there is no hope for Asia nor for humanity. There will be no peace in the world unless India regains her freedom."

He went on to state that the recruiting of volunteers for the Indian National Army is progressing satisfactorily and steadily.

SEE WAR INDUSTRIES

Thai Military Mission Makes Inspection in 2 Groups

The Thai Military Mission composed of 13 members now visiting Japan went on a tour of inspection of the war industries on Thursday. On this tour the party was split into two, one group representing the Thai Army, numbering nine, headed by Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phicit, Deputy Defense Minister, and the other representing the Navy, headed by Captain Chamroen Khanthahiran, Chief of Third Bureau of Naval General Staff Department.

Raid by 160 Hostile Aircraft Foiled by Radio-Detectors

REVEALED THURSDAY

Aircraft Carriers Formed Mainstay of Attacking Force on Wednesday

Prepared for the enemy planes before their arrival by the superb functioning of radio-detectors, the Japanese garrison forces on Minamitorishima Island lost no time in shooting down 12 and putting the rest of the attacking enemy formations of some 160 fighters and bombers into disorderly flight on September 1, it has been learned.

The enemy force attacking the island which is about 2,000 kilometers southeast of the Japanese mainland was a mobile unit with aircraft carriers as its mainstay, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Tuesday as follows:

Communique Issued

"According to what has been ascertained thus far on the enemy raid on Minamitorishima Island on September 1, the enemy force that came attacking the island was a mobile unit with aircraft carriers as the mainstay. With the aggregate number of about 160 fighters and bombers the enemy attacked land installations.

"The damage done to the enemy during the intervening period consisted of 12 planes shot down. Some damage was done to our planes on the ground. Damage inflicted on the personnel and equipment was quite slight."

The enemy with aircraft carriers more than one raided Minamitorishima Island on September 1. An aggregate total of about 160 fighters and bombers, consisting of about 90 Grumman fighters and about 68 bombers attacked the ground equipment of the small island.

As soon as the enemy planes were sighted, the Japanese anti-aircraft battery went into action at once and 12 of them were shot down in short order. The enemy had the impudence to carry out persistent bombing of our positions, but in the face of the accurate fire of the Japanese artillery they fled in disorder out of sight.

Enemy Detected

In this engagement the Japanese radio-detectors functioned superbly and manifested the superiority of Japan's scientific front to the full. The instruments had detected the enemy attack long before they were within shelling distance and thus helped to reduce our damage to the minimum. The land force from the interior fought with great skill and gallantry so that they were able to frustrate the enemy attempt with deadly effect. The lone island thus in the vast ocean has discharged its defense duty with distinction.

Minamitorishima lies about 2,000 kilometers southeast of the Japanese mainland and about 1,000 kilometers due east of Ogasawara Island. It is located at 2° 14" North Longitude and 154' East Longitude in the Pacific. The island formerly was known as Marcus Island, an uninhabited island.

In the 29th year of Meiji or 1896 a Japanese named Shinroku Mizutani set his feet there for the first time. In 1898 the Japanese Government declared inclusion of the island into Japanese territory. With the announcement, the island was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ogasawara branch office of the Tokyo Prefectural Government. The island now is under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Metropolis.

The circumference of the island is 13 kilometers and the whole island is composed of coral reefs. The island produces phosphate ore, coconuts, feathers, bonito and others. On the southern coast is the Mizutani village named after the discoverer of the island.

The census in 1930 revealed the number of the island's population was only five.

Taiwan Bank Head Picked

Tozo Hirano was appointed Director of the Bank of Taiwan by the Finance Ministry on Thursday.

MANCHOU OFFICIALS MEETING IN HSINKING

Honorary Consuls in Japan Called to Confab for First Time on September 7

The Manchoukuo Government has decided to call to Manchoukuo the Honorary Manchoukuo Consuls General and Consuls in Keijo, Moji, Niigata, and Hakodate, and the person in charge of general affairs in each of these places. These officials, who have contributed greatly toward strengthening relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, will shortly proceed to Manchoukuo. They all will meet in Hsinking on September 7. Then they will hold conferences with the leaders of the Manchoukuo Government.

This will be the first visit of a group of Manchoukuo consular officials to Manchoukuo. When the conferences are over, the group will inspect conditions in all parts of Manchoukuo for about 10 days.

There will be eight members of the consular group visiting Manchoukuo. They are Chin Chu, Honorary Consul General in Keijo, concurrently president of the Keijo Spinning Company, Sukezo Idemitsu, Honorary Consul in Moji, who is a member of the House of Peers, Ryosaku Shirase, Honorary Consul in Niigata, concurrently president of the Tohoku Power Transmission Company, Yasutaro Okamoto, Honorary Consul in Hakodate, and four persons in charge of general affairs.

U.S. Desperate In Attempting Futile Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

have discussed the strengthening of the Chungking regime and wresting back of Burma as well as the Pacific counter-offensive. Together with these lines of attack on Japan, the question of sending supplies to Chungking via India has become an important issue.

It is as a result of careful deliberation on all these questions that the enemy has decided on a general Pacific offensive. The whole Pacific area together with the Indian Ocean are now turning into a vast new theater of war.

Alongside Rear-Admiral John Franklin Schafroth, Commander of the United States Southeastern Pacific Fleet, the anti-Axis camp has set up a guerilla command headquarters in Ceylon and appointed Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Southeastern Asia High Command.

While it is said that these establishments are primarily intended to conduct naval guerilla warfare, it is clear that they are to direct land operations in Southeast Asia. The enemy thus is planning to time their land operations via India after securing control of the Indian Ocean with their direct attack on Japan via the Pacific. It is to be seen that Japan has entered a phase of decisive war in the acutest sense of the term.

U.S. General Exhorts Graduates to Learn Spiritual Strength of Japanese Troops

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—The intense fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces is a terror to the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific battle area, and it is said that commanders of the anti-Axis forces have frequently exhorted the men under them to try to learn from the spiritual power of the Japanese Forces.

The American weekly magazine, News Week, of July 12 has the substance of an address made by Lieutenant-General Robert Barker, Commander of the United States Forces in New Guinea, who have experienced the hardships of fighting in jungles, at the graduation ceremony of an American military academy at a certain place in Australia.

He prefaced his address with the remark "the Japanese troops are the most formidable foes of ours."

"The foes you are going to meet on the battlefield," Lieutenant-General Barker went on, "are the troops of the Japanese Forces which would keep on fighting gallantly to the very last.

"For example, I actually saw a Japanese troop in a fox's lair overpower 32 American troops before his death.

"The Japanese troops do a deliberate fighting. They are courageous and thoroughly well disciplined. This is why we find it harder to carry on our operations.

"Such fighting in the Southwest Pacific is waiting for you who are graduating from this school where you have mastered the art of war."

HULL IS NOT READY FOR TRIP TO LONDON

Does Not Know Whether U.S.-British-Soviet Meeting Would Be Held

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at a press conference today, said that he did not know yet whether the meeting of the diplomatic heads of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union as suggested by British Prime Minister Churchill in a radio speech Monday night, would be held, according to a report from Washington.

This was Hull's reply to the question whether he was prepared to go, for instance, to London to attend such a meeting.

Asked if there was any possibility of his accepting the invitation to visit London in the near future extended by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden when in Washington, Hull replied that he did not have any immediate plans, and that on the contrary he had expressed himself during the summer as not being in a position to go to London.

Enemies Instigated Denmark Disorders

(Continued From Page 1)

the German forces.

"3-There were scattered outbreaks but the German forces suppressed these easily. Damage done was slight.

"4-The King and Princes are being protected at their respective palaces.

"After martial law took effect, business was resumed and peace and order are being maintained throughout the nation. Court martial was held once and one man and one woman were imprisoned for violating regulations. The Danish Government demanded that the laborers and officials cooperate with the Germans and stated the wish in its last declaration that martial law would be ended in the shortest possible period of time. Future developments in the situation will be decided by the action of the Danes themselves."

JAPANESE PROFESSORS JOIN DJAKARTA COLLEGE

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 2.—With regard to the instruction of the native residents of Java, an effort is being made to make it thorough by the proper distribution of graduates of Japanese language schools, teachers who have finished courses in Japanese, and teachers of Japanese origin.

Torao Kagami, former Supervisor of Books in the Education Ministry, was recently formally appointed Professor of the Djakarta Medical University. It has been decided that with Professor Yasuo Horibe, a former professor of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, Professor Kagami will hold the chair of the Japanese language in the school.

The students of the university are enthusiastic over the arrangement because this is the first appointment of special professors of the Japanese language to positions in schools of this sort.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

kilometers or giving the anti-aircraft guns the correct range. Since the manufacture of these arms requires delicate technique, efforts should be directed toward the completion of necessary measures. The manufacture of vacuum tubes, which form the nucleus of radio arms, must be done with special caution.

Fortunately the movement is making headway for the concentration of the nation's scientific power on the perfection of scientific technique to cope with the development of the war situation through the mobilization of scientists and organs for scientific research and the inter-exchange of technical secrets. An important role will be played in the consummation of movement by studies in ultra-short wave orms and vacuum tubes. Thus wireless electric studies cannot be left in the present state. There is need of stopping the production of wireless aparatuses of no immediate urgency, the applying in a through-going manner of the principle of putting stress on the production of materials of urgency to the wireless electric industry, and the increasing of cooperation between parent wireless machinery companies and those cooperating with them. When this is done the structure enabling the nation to deal with the decisive phase in the aerial war will be perfected. We expect much of those engagd in the production of wireless communication machinery.

RESEARCH BODY SET AT HOKKAIDO TEIDAI

Will Experiment on Sub-Zero Weather Problems for Aircraft and Others

In order to specialize in the study of the prevention of freezing by aircraft and other war problems of the north, an Institute for Research in Low Temperatures has been established at the Hokkaido Imperial University and the new scientific organ will hold its opening ceremony on September 15.

The creation of this institute is considered significant in view of the fact that the attention of the public has been drawn to the north by the heroic end of the defenders at Attu, the miraculous withdrawal from Kiska and the enemy air attack on North Chishima.

Under the direction of Professor Kan Oguma, dean of the science faculty of the university, the new body will explore the frozen north from various angles.

The studies are divided into six sections: pure physics, meteorology, low-temperature physics, low-temperature medicine, applied physics and oceanography. Professors of the university's scientific, engineering and medical departments will be mobilized to enable the research to be carried on from all related angles.

In the field of pure physics, fog, snow, ice, soil, freezing, and the like will be studied, in that of meteorology the weather conditions in higher strata, prevention of freezing by aircraft and the like; in medicine, physiology under low temperatures, clothing for the frozen regions, foodstuffs for cold places and the like.

These together with studies in the applied physics and oceanography of the north are expected to yield valuable knowledge and inventions for our campaigns in the north.

The institute is equipped with a low-temperature tunnel with electric motors that develop from 780 to 3,800 rotations at will, three laboratories whose temprature can be lowered down to 35 degrees below zero C. and one whose temperature can be lowered down to 50 degrees below zero C. Visitors will be admitted to the laboratories on the opening day for witnessing demonstrations.

57 ITEMS APPROVED BY RULE AID PARLEY

3-Day Meet Held by Cooperative Council—Many Measures To Be Submitted to Gov't

Of the 57 items discussed at the 4th session of the Central Cooperative Council which met for three days beginning July 14, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has adopted 24 items to be submitted to the Government, 27 to be enforced by the Association and 6 to be referred to the Inquiry Commission. As President General Hideki Tojo approved them, they were duly documented and put before the general affairs conference of the Association Thursday afternoon and approved as submitted.

The items adopted by the 4th session compare as follows with those adopted at the previous session:

	Submitted to Gov't	Association to Enforce	Referred to Commission
Third session	36	36	42
Fourth session	24	27	6

The numbers show some decrease but this is accounted for by the fact that a priority policy was adopted at the 4th session and decision for immediate enforcement reached in regard to a considerable number of items. Among the items to be submitted to the Government for enforcement are those that have to do with the establishment of a system for the general mobilization of science and engineering, readjustment of mining districts and other affairs important for incrasing the fighting strength of the nation.

They also include such items as strengthening of the system of cooperation between the Government and people. Toward this end it is hoped that the Government would clarify the actual situation of the world as far as possible within limis compatible with the preservation of national or strategic secrets. It is also hoped that the Government should listen to the silent voice of the people and properly grasp the actual situation among the people, avoiding all arbitrary judgments and bureaucratic concepts.

Another item has to do with the adjustment of education to the needs of a decisive war structure, limitation of such courses in the schools and universities as are unnecessary or unsuitable for a system of decisive warfare and expansion of the science and engineering courses.

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Burmese Defense Minister Vows Loyalty To New State in Rites Before Premier

Domei

RANGOON, September 2.—Representing the officers and men of the Burmese Defense Army, Major-General Thakin Aung Sang, Burmese Defense Minister, took the oath of allegiance from Chief of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw in a ceremony held at 11 a.m. on Wednesday. At the function were present, besides Prime Minister Ba Maw and Defense Minister Thakin Aung Sang, Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, all the Cabinet Ministers and the Prime Minister's Aide-De-Camp, U Kyaw Nyein.

At the ceremony, Major-General Thakin Aung Sang read the following oath of allegiance:

"(1)—We of the Burmese Defense Army will be loyal to othe Supreme Commander, Nation and people.

(2)—We will carry out our given missions absolutely and with perseverence.

(3)—We will hold the duties given to us in strict secrecy and will not reveal them to anybody.

The above three pledges we will observe with loyalty."

In answer, Prime Minister Ba Maw solemnly warned against the soldiers interfering in political affairs and ordered them to obey absolutely the commands of the superior officers.

3,600,000 WORKERS ARE NEEDED IN U.S.

Additional Requirements of Armed Forces and War Industries in 1944

Domei

BUENOS AIRES. September 1.—The American armed forces and munitions industries will require an additional 3,600,000 men and women within the next year period, Charles Hay, adviser to the American War Manpower Commission, declared recently.

Speaking at a mine operators' rally held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Hay declared as follows:

"The munitions industries and armed forces of America will require an additional 3,600,000 men and women within the next year. By July, 1944 the armed forces are scheduled to have 11,300,000 workers; the arms industries, 11,600,000; other industries, 30,000,000; agriculture, 12,000,000; which total 64,900,000. At the present the armed forces number 9,300,000 and those in the arms industries number 10,000,000. In place of workers who are drafted into the armed forces the industries will use old workers and women."

U.S. Builds 230,000 Tons

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—According to a Washington report, the United States Navy Department announced today, that construction of warships for August totaled 230,000 tons, which is equivalent to a fourth of the entire fleet at the outbreak of the war.

Chaos Is Revealed In Economy of U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

cision and the return of some pits to private operators.

The Court action came in Birmingham, Alabama where the union filed suit in the United States District Court for daily pay for two hours for underground travel-time of mine employees, against the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The men are asking for two years back pay. One of the attorneys for the miners declared the case was designed as a nationwide test case and the decision would apply to Alabama's twenty-two thousand coal miners.

The United Mine Workers bitterly assailed the War Labor Board's decision and President Roosevelt's approval of penalties for Unions defying the War Labor Board, asserting the American working man is "not much freer than Uncle Tom on Simon Legree's plantation."

PREMIERS PROJECT PAN-ARABIAN UNION

Nahas Pasha of Egypt and Emir Abdullah of Transjordan Reach Accord

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 1.—The Premier of Egypt, Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, and the Premier of Transjordan, Emir Abdullah, conferred on various problems and agreed to throw in all their power for the formation of a Pan-Arabian Federation, the Egyptian Premier announced today, according to information from Cairo.

A Pan-Arabian Conference has been going on in Cairo since August 28 with the aim of forming a Pan-Arabian Federation, but because the objectives of the federation are not clear the Arabian nations have found it hard to agree on any point.

The Egyptian Premier's announcement was as follows:

"The Prime Minister of Transjordan and I conferred over various questions centered on the present and future special relations of Transjordan with Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and the other Arabian nations. The talks were held in a completely friendly atmosphere and we agreed completely on the view to direct all of our efforts to the formation of a Pan-Arabian Federation."

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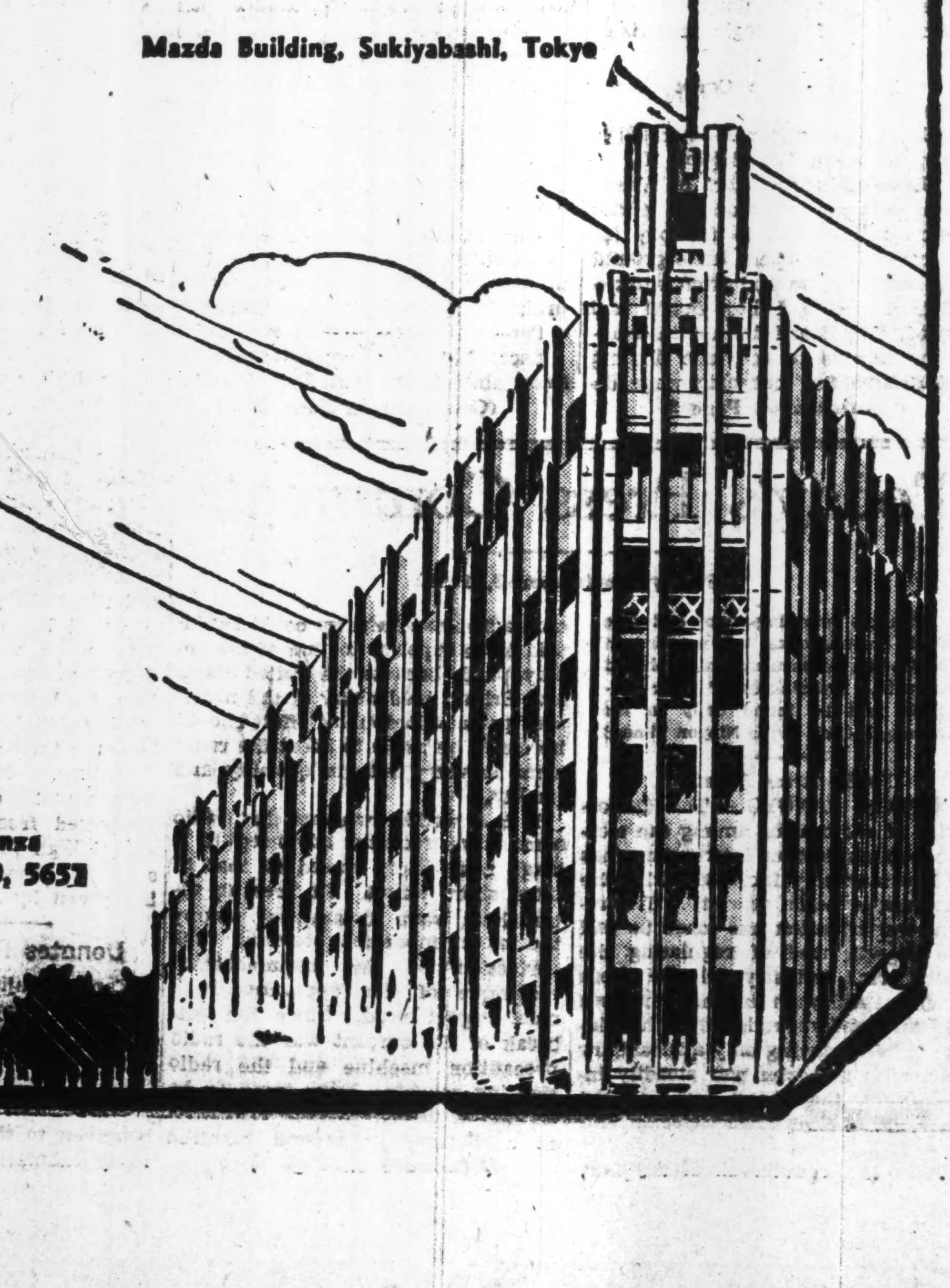

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STATE POSTS FILLED BY MANY CHOSENESE

Various Ministries Already Employing Them, Says Hoshino at Meeting

The number of Chosenese who have passed the higher civil service examination and the Chosenese university and college graduates coming under the new regulations which make them eligible for Government offices is larger than anticipated.

In this connection, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Naoki Hoshino made a report at the regular vice-ministerial meeting on Thursday covering the state of application for offices and training of the Chosenese applicants.

Of those who successfully passed the examination, numbering 12, the Home Ministry took four, Welfare Ministry, four, Finance Ministry one, Education Ministry one, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry one, Commerce and Industry Ministry one, Communications Ministry two, and the Railway Ministry two.

Of the university and college graduates who were qualified for Government offices, numbering 101, the Cabinet took 10, Home Ministry 11, Welfare Ministry 10, Finance Ministry 10, Education Ministry 10, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry 10, Commerce and Industry Ministry 10, Communications Ministry 15, and the Railways Ministry 15.

These appointees are expected to go through disciplinary training prior to their taking of offices for a period of 10 days from September 3 to 12.

The training will be conducted at the Senkawa Training Center of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs located at Mitaka, Tokyo Metropolis. It will be held under the auspices of the Chosenese Scholarship Society, with the aim of making these successful appointees capable Government officials in the future.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 4)

one voice. Nobility of character and capacity to suffer have been made the essential tests of leadership, and the Congress is today the largest and the most representative political organization in the country.

But how could he achieve so much within this short period? By his single-hearted devotion, his relentless will and his indefatigable labor. Moreover, the time was auspicious and his policy prudent. Though he appeared as a dynamic force, he was not too revolutionary for the majority of his countrymen. If he had been so, he would have frightened them, instead of inspiring them; repelled them, instead of drawing them. His policy was one of unification. He wanted to unite the Hindu and the Moslem; the high caste and the low caste; the capitalist and the laborer; the landlord and the peasant. By his humanitarian outlook and his freedom from hatred, he was able to rouse sympathy even in his enemy's camp.

(End)

TO PUSH YAMAMOTO SPIRIT

Will Start Lecture Meetings Throughout Country

From October the Kokusui Domei or National Spirit Preservation League will hold lecture meetings on the Yamamoto spirit throughout the country. The organization has recently distributed among the national and middle schools in the country copies of letters written to its president by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

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FEASTS FOR ART LOVERS

Department Stores of Metropolis Currently Featuring Various Exhibits to Suit All Tastes—Mitsukoshi Displaying Paintings

With the arrival of September, department stores throughout the Metropolis are featuring various exhibits which, in spite of wartime, continue to improve in quality and information.

Prominent among the present exhibits is the Seiryusha (an association of artists of the traditional style of Japanese painting). Exhibit of over 40 magnificent paintings of panel and screen sizes by such prominent artists as Ryushi Kawabata, Shikanosuke Kimura, Tendo Yuki and others, which opened on September 1 at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, to continue for five days.

The paintings cover a wide range of subjects, but outstanding among the many excellent works is that of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, being the work of Ryushi Kawabata, depicted as he contemplates, compass in hand and globe at elbow, the outspread chart on the desk before him.

Industrial workers are given their deserving share of prominence, as two overalled figures are shown, by Isso Sakaguchi, in a moment's reverent attitude before they start their day's work. Another painting, by Sanroku Kano, shows workers in a coal mine, their faces and arms suffused with a golden glow reflecting the light from the lamps.

Children Depicted

The happy, carefree days of childhood are skilfully transferred to a screen by Keimei Anzai, as several small children are shown blissfully at play on a haystack. Another painting, by Kaisetsu Kaji, is of a small boy cycling in solitary splendor beneath a banana tree.

Of all the animals, horses and cows are the most represented. A gaily decked horse is shown in a painting by Yutaka Yamazaki, sniffing the ground, while beside it stand two warriors of old in full battle regalia. In sharp contrast, depicting our mechanized age, is a painting by Chokuzen Tokita, in which a truckload of soldiers are shown as they speed toward the enemy, bayonet in hand and grim determination on their faces.

Another impressive painting of an animal is that by Yutaka Yamazaki, in which a massive bull, a gay halter around its dark neck, is show as it is led to work by its master whose bare torso reveals muscles rivalling those of his splendid animal.

Among the feathered folk, small white herons are shown in their nest among the reeds, their downy heads upraised and their beaks wide open, as they await their mother's return with food for all her young. This painting is by Teiko Obata. A flock of doves, painted by Akira Miyamoto, present a subdued color scheme, with their feathers of grey, white and old-rose, as they hop and flutter about in search of food. In still another painting by Shigeko Suzuki, a pair of white peacocks look complacently on the world as they take a moment's respite, their flowing white tail feathers sweeping the ground far behind them.

Flowers Generously Represented

The world of flowers is generously represented by many paintings of flowers and trees. Gay, red tulips are caught by Taihaku Horie as they nod in a breeze; the delicate pastel shades of wild azaleas blend harmoniously with the pale green of a mountain-side in spring as painted by Fujine Watanabe.

In comparison with the dark green vista of thriving evergreens, as shown in the work of Isso Sakaguchi, are the trees of a volcanic mountain as shown in the painting by Shoichi Sato. Poisoned by the sulphurous fumes, they stand, mere skeletons of their former glory.

The gay summer of brightly colored flowers and green leaves gradually makes way to autumn as the multifarious colors of the changing foliage, as painted by Katsura Goto, make a vivid splash of color. Again, peaceful winter is depicted by Shoichi Saijo, as a leafless hillside sleeps beneath a blanket of snow.

For those interested in the art of flower arrangement, a display of all the representative styles of the present-day is being given for 10 days, beginning September 1, at the Matsuya Department Store, Ginza.

For Amateur Gardeners

To the amateur gardener and farmer, an interesting course is given at the Matsuzakaya Department Store, Ueno.

An exhibit of artistic photographs is taking place for five days, beginning September 1, at the Shirokiya Department Store, Nihonbashi, where everyday life in Central China is shown in a series of splendid pictures.

Other exhibits to be shown at Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, are:

From September 9-12 A display of artistic porcelain.

From September 14-19, An abaca display.

From September 22-26 Small size oil paintings.

BRITAIN LOSES COAL BY MINERS' ABSENCE

Majority of Workers Shirk Work Every Month—Millions of Tons Lost Annually

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM—It is time once and for all to explode the myth that absentism in the British mining industry is indulged in only by a minority, declared the London Daily Telegraph in an article promising its readers at last to furnish the truth on the shirking in the British mining industry.

Sad so it may seem, there is no use denying that shirking is practised by the majority of the miners.

The paper, in this connection, cites statistics showing that in two important British mining districts in March on this year only 34.9 and 37.4 per cent respectively of the miners enrolled, worked all shifts during that month.

The recent statement of Lloyd George on the British losses in her coal production through absentism which he estimated to be about 8,000,000 tons annually, according to the Daily Telegraph is a gross distortion of the truth, because it was based on 4.57 per cent of absentees while actually this precentage was far higher. A loss of 13,000,000 tons of coal annually was much closer to the truth, although even this figure may fall short of the actual mark.

As an example of the attitude of the British miners, the paper cites an instance in June of this year when many miners of a colliery went to see a cricket match with the result that the output of that particular pit that day was 650 tons or 40 per cent below normal.

At another colliery, 82 per cent of the miners failed to report for work Tuesday after Whitsun while Wednesday after Whitsun 35.5 per cent were still absent.

The paper suggests that the only remedy for this condition was the introduction of heavy fines.

The government must guarantee the miner his work, but the miner in turn must be compelled by punitive measures to guarantee his work to the government, concludes the paper.

Athens Life Becoming Ever More Normal; Theaters Open, Symphony Concerts Held

Special to the Nippon Times

HELSINKI—Life in Athens is becoming ever more normal, declared the Finnish Consul in Athens, Olvai Jokinen, who is at present on leave in Finland.

Five or six theaters, he said, have started to give performances again and symphonic concerts are being held daily. Guests from Milan and Germany could frequently be heard in the Athens Opera House.

A play by the Finnish playwright, Larin Pyoesti, will shortly be performed in the Greek capital.

As regards the food situation, the Finnish official said that there were still some difficulties. Grain was rationed and therefore obtainable at cheap prices. All other foodstuffs not being rationed were expensive.

The relations between the Greeks and Finland were very good, he continued. Finland's position was well understood in Greece.

Turning to Finnish-Greek trade, Consul Jokinen declared that several hundred tons of Greek products were ready for export to Finland. A cargo of oilye oil had already been forwarded and other consignments would follow shortly.

There were naturally considerable transport difficulties so that Finland could hardly reckon with the import of fruits and wine from Greece, concluded the Finnish Consul.

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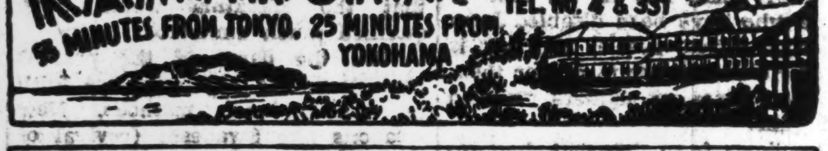

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FUNERAL RITES HELD FOR HEROES OF SEA

Those Who Died in Action While on Transportation Duty Honored

A funeral was held by the Yokohama Marine Affairs Bureau on Thursday for Captain Genzaburo Kan of the Nagasaki Maru and a number of others who were killed in action while they were performing important duties in transportation on the seas.

This was the first funeral held by the bureau for men in its service who died at their posts.

The funeral was followed by memorial services for the departed seamen.

The funeral and memorial services were held at the Sojiji Temple in Tsurumi at 9 a.m.

Mrs. Yasuni Kan, widow of the late captain of the Nagasaki Maru, and relatives of the departed seaman, numbering about 370, attended the services.

Present as guests were Communications Minister Ken Terajima, President Masukichi Matsuki of the Marine Affairs Board, Governor Jotaro Kondo of Kanagawa Prefecture, Mayor Kiyoshi Nakarai of Yokohama, Noboru Otani, President of the Shipping Navigation and Management Association, presidents of various shipping companies, and others, totaling more than 200.

The rites were performed by Sojun Kagamijima, priest of the Sojiji Temple. He was assisted by more than 100 priests.

When they were over, a memorial address was delivered by Director Tsuneteru Koto of the Yokohama Marine Affairs Bureau. He was followed by Communications Minister Terajima, Governor Kondo, Mayor Nakarai, and President Otani.

The priests in attendance chanted the Buddhist sutras. Then those present offered incense to the spirits of the departed seamen.

An address by Mrs. Kan ended the services at 10:30 a.m.

Following luncheon at the temple, the relatives of the departed seamen, in two groups, visited the Shinjuku Imperial Garden, a privilege especially given to them. They remained there for more than an hour.

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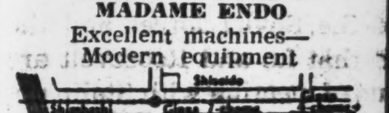

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In News Spotlight

Germans Enter 5th Year of War Resolved to Win, Says Goebbels

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—The inflexible determination of the Germans to carry on the war till final victory has been attained is stressed by Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in an article entitled "Great Drama", published in today's issue of Das Reich.

Pointing to the fact that the German forces are fighting far in enemy territory, Dr. Goebbels declares that the Reich is completely free from any menace.

"The Germans," emphasizes the Reich Propaganda Minister, "are entering the fifth year of the war with a firm resolution to continue the fight and work till ultimate victory has been achieved."

His article follows:

Out of Hatred

"The anti-Axis countries declared war on Germany in September, 1939, out of hatred and an inferiority complex, but did they know what sort of a situation would follow the declaration of war? They attempted to deal a fatal blow to the Reich at the Versailles Conference but failed. When they took up arms against the Germans four years ago, they believed shortsightedly that they would be able to deal a mortal blow to the German people. In the face of the natural demand consequent upon the overpopulation of Germany, the anti-Axis Powers became apprehensive and tried to smash the Reich.

"These enemy countries would not permit the Germans to use the rights granted them by God and thus the war broke out. Therefore, the present war was forced upon the Germans by outside influences and, naturally, we cannot be held responsible.

"Unlike the anti-Axis countries, there were no internal difficulties in Germany which had no means of solution other than war.

"Since the outbreak of the war, anti-Axis forces have failed to occupy a single German city, while the Reich army has crushed all enemy countries that once threatened the Reich, or have driven enemy forces back into their territories thus freeing the Reich from any menace in any direction.

"The so-called economic blockade by anti-Axis countries is entirely ineffective and the German people have no fear about foodstuff and material for armaments, for they have all resources necessary for victory. Cognizant of the impossibility of wrenching the key to victory from the German people, the anti-Axis forces have commenced, as in the first World War, hostilities against women and children.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels

Will Take Revenge

"Whereas they tried to win victory by starving the Germans in the last war, they are now using bombs. Whereas in the last World War, the German forces carried out no retaliatory measures against the enemy's offensive against the home front, this time we must decisively counter the enemy's terror attacks.

"As for war aims, anti-Axis forces are fighting to repeat the mistakes of the Versailles system, while the Germans are determined to avoid and overcome these mistakes.

"As regards the question when the war comes to an end, we say that it will be continued till a conclusion victory is gained. Anti-Axis forces should realize that the Germans do not desire a war but, as they consider it a cruel duty, they will discharge it faithfully until victory is attained. The German people, now resolutely entering the fifth year of the war, will continue to fight and work till victory has been achieved."

Press Comments

Friday, September 3
ASAHI—Smash Enemy Attacks
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Churchill Roams N. America

Smash Enemy Attacks

ASAHI—The American strategy and tactics in the Solomons area are quite commonplace. Their idea is to bombard the Japanese positions at the rate of about two shells to a squaremeter in order to clear the way, whether the Japanese are there or not, and then to have the infantry and artillery move forward, followed by tractors and other machinery for making roads for the transportation of more men and materials in trucks. This is very cautious and sound but without any imagination. No new arms are here involved. There is only a tremendous volume of iron and steel, aircraft, guns and ammunition. Both in skill and fighting spirit at close quarters the Americans are inferior even to the Chinese and Australians, so that there are even instances in which a severely damaged Japanese Unit routed the Americans many times greater in numerical strength by carrying out a bayonet charge.

Even where the Japanese have been compelled to shorten the front and make readjustments by the sheer pressure of steel volume, their morale has remained exceedingly high and their fighting spirit superb. "What we are fighting against are masses of steel and not soldiers. If we had enough steel on our side to check their steel it would not be difficult to turn the tables on them." They do not necessarily ask for the same quantity as the enemy have. Sometimes half, one-third would be sufficient. In aircraft one-tenth would be enough to crush the enemy. This is what a staff officer on the southern front has said. Such a straightforward description of the actual conditions and expression of desire cannot but urge the people behind the lines to redoubled efforts toward the manifestation of positive, total national strength.

What Japanese could help being whipped up by the cry of the soldiers at the front: "Just half, or even one-tenth, would be enough to smash the enemy." Government, industry and people at large—all have been inspired to make bold and supreme efforts to increase production. The Planning Board reports that production is progressing smoothly. It is now time to make it progress at a phenomenal tempo. We are certain that the whole nation, throughout all vocations, will respond with the utmost earnestness and preparations.

The fighting in the southern waters is generally taking the form of trench warfare on islands. It is only natural that volume speaks exceedingly loud. But the Pacific is vast and of varied terrain. Abundant materials is not the only factor for victory. Our mobility, terrific striking force at close quarters and skilled maneuvering must certainly tell in many parts of the Pacific area. With full confidence in the consummate strategy of our war leaders we must at all times maintain the spirit of positive offense and never for a moment fall into the defensive psychology.

The enemy attack on Minamitorishima Island may have been a gesture of restraint, or part of nerve

(Continued on Page 2)

2nd Front Impossible, States Alexander—Bares Armed Strength Used to Take Sicily

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—One of the most interesting revelations on the stupendous number of men and the amount of material employed by the Anglo-American forces within the small confines of Sicily, and which incidentally gave a clear insight into the well-nigh impossible task of opening a second front, was made by First Lord of the Admiralty Albert Alexander at Coventry on August 26, according to the London Times.

Alexander disclosed that in Sicilian battles the anti-Axis navy fired more than 20,000 rounds from guns whose caliber ranged from four to 15 inches during the 39 days of the campaign.

The American 7th and the British 8th armies landed approximately 80,000 men, 7,000 vehicles, 300 tanks and 700 guns, Alexander continued, adding that with this formidable battle array the Americans and British took nearly six weeks to subjugate the fringes of the European Continent.

Therefore, he concluded, a second front, or even a third front is beyond the question of materialization.

BOLIVIA CABINET QUITS EN MASSE OVER TIN STRIKE

New Chile Government Headed by Rios--Pact With Argentina Agreed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—The Bolivian Cabinet resigned en bloc today, and President Enrique Penaranda will organize a new Cabinet by September 6, it was announced by the Bolivian Foreign Office today, according to reports from La Paz.

The cause of the Cabinet resignation is attributed to the atmosphere in Congress which is showing a tendency to vote on a non-confident bill against the Government in connection with the tin mine strike.

The Government had taken a very firm measure in suppressing the strike last December, and it is recognized by the Government itself that 19 were killed and 30 were wounded. Interior Minister Pedro Zilveto Arve and Labor Minister Juan Manuel Baleazar who brought pressure on the strike were particularly criticized.

Rios Cabinet Announced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Following the resignation of the Chilean Cabinet on August 31, President Antonio Rios formed a new Cabinet with the following personnel, according to reports from Santiago.

President and Premier:	Antonio Rios
Minister of Interior:	Oswaldo Hiriano
Foreign Minister:	Joachin Fernandez
Economic Minister:	Fernando Moller
Agriculture Minister:	Alfonso Escudero
Education Minister:	Velazzo
Public Work Minister;	Abraham Alcaino
Labor Minister:	Mariano Bustus
Helath Minister:	Sotero del Rio
Land Minister:	Osvaldo Vial
Justice Minister:	Oscar Gahardo

Argentina, Chile Agree

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—An agreement on tariff and other vital matters was drawn up between Argentina and Chile on August 24. The contents of the agreement follow:

On Railway and Roads

Argentina and Chile will undertake construction of roads and railways across the Andes Mountains.

On Free Passage of Goods and Cars

Merchandise and other freight destined for a third country passing through Argentina and Chile will be permitted free passage and exemption from duty levied on transit goods.

On Tariff

A joint committee will be appointed on September 25 to deliberate on the matter of tariff agreement between Argentina and Chile.

In order to encourage trade between the two countries, duties will be lowered or abolished whenever

(Continued on Page 2)

NEWS BRIEFS

Legation Makes Break

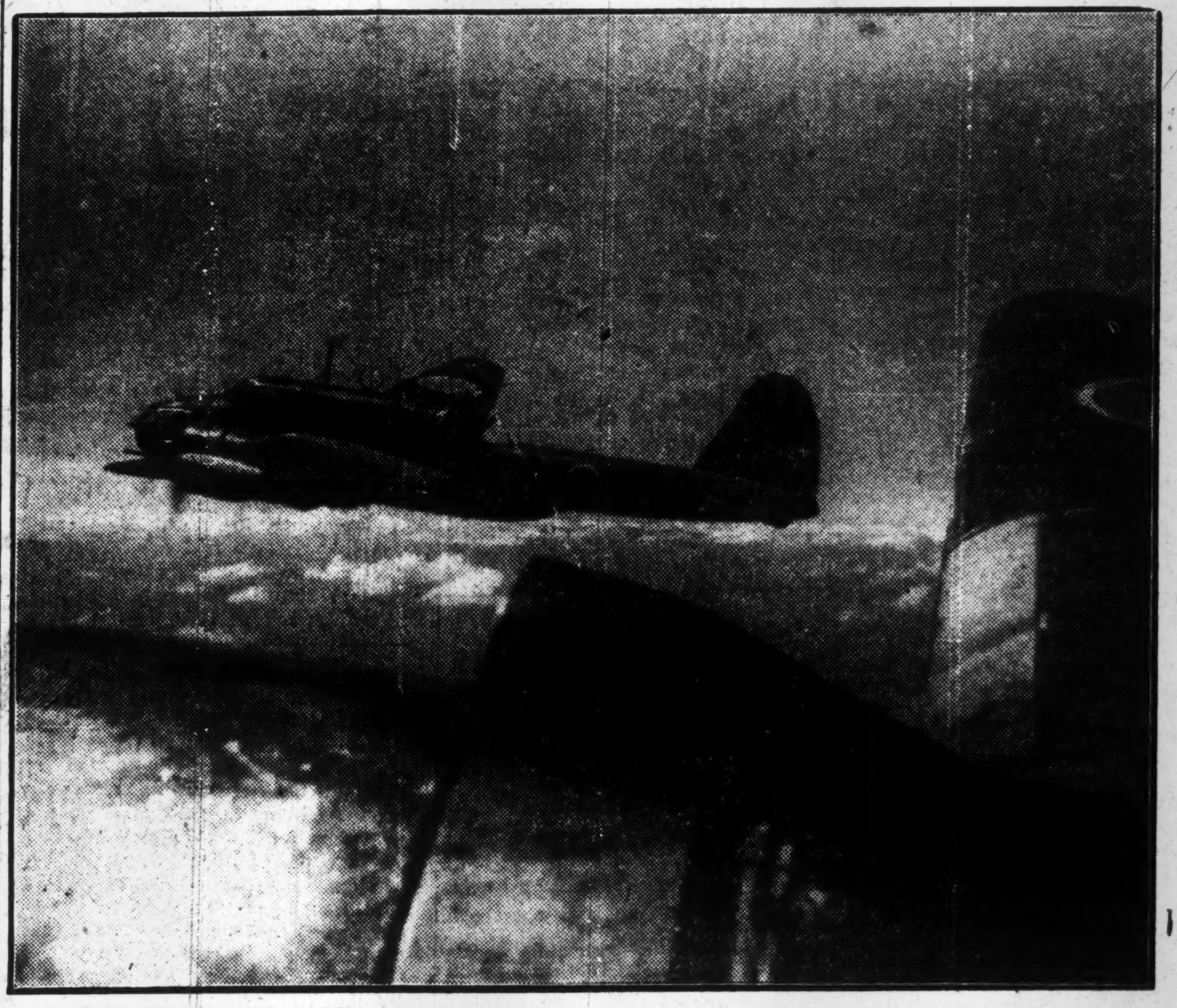
Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—The Danish Legation here has broken away from the Government and assumed a free status in view of the internal condition in Denmark, according to the Legation statement issued today. When the Danish Minister was questioned by newspapermen whether he had joined the free Denmark movement, he did not make a direct reply but hinted that he would watch developments in the home country for the present.

Will Make Sales Talk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—President Roosevelt will broadcast an address at 5:40 p.m. (eastern war-time), September 8, in opening the third sales drive of United States war bonds, Secretary Stephen Early announced today, according to Washington reports.



'DON'T TRESPASS HERE' is the warning roar hurled enemyward by the whirling propellors of Imperial Army planes as they hurtle through cerulean space in search of marauders. Striking with deadly accuracy and lightning speed these avengers of the skies, bearing the glorious emblem of the sun, have earned the respect of the world with the imposing list of splendid achievements they have attained. (Passed by War Ministry)

CHURCHILL TALK SEEN AS EXCUSE

Rhetorical Tirades Have No Effect on Situation, Says Hori

"The present war has reached a point where speeches by such war lords as Britain's Prime Minister Churchill have no effect whatever on the general situation," commented Spokesmsan Hori at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents today.

"On our part there is only one job—the job of crushing our enemies and winning the war. And that job we are doing unflinchingly in full concert with our European allies.

"The principal object of Mr. Churchill's speech was to camouflage and to make excuses for the Anglo-American inability so far to open a second front. And by doing so he has exposed that the second front has not been opened, because he had considered it more advantageouss to have the German might resisted and worn down at the sacrifice of Russian lives and blood alone.

"However skilfully Mr. Churchill and his allies try to conceal it, it is only too clear that the established and unchanging Anglo-American policy is to prosecute their military and political strategy in such a way as to make Germany and Russia batter each other in a battle of attrition and so weaken each other that Britain and the United States could step in and pursue their objective without undue expenditure in men and treasures. The North African and Sicilian experiences were sufficiently bitter enough to make them realize the overwhelming difficulties of an attack on the 'Fortress of Europe.'

Rhetorical Smoke Screen

"But troubled by a guilty conscience, Mr. Churchill devotes the

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Production Power Strong, Avers Hopkins

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—Pointing to the strategic and industrial advantages possessed by the Axis camp, Harry Hopkins, Chief of the United States Production Planning Board, in an article appearing in a recent issue of an American magazine, sounded warnings against the optimism prevailing among the public.

"The war," declared Hopkins, "seems likely to continue for two more years. If we lose the Soviet Union, the war will drag on for another five years to come. Although production on the Axis side has decreased due to anti-Axis bombing raids, they have more factories at present than they had at the outset of the hostilities. Moreover, they have an advantage in easy access to natural resources."

Children in U.S. Have Tough Time—Deserted by War-Working Parents

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—The all-out war efforts met with a dilemma when war orphans were found everywhere in the United States, according to Agnes Meyer, wife of the owner and publisher of the Washington Post, who writes: "In Los Angeles, social workers counted 45 infants locked in cars at a single parking lot while their mothers worked in war plants. A large number of children in many cities sit in movies seeing the same films over and over again until the mother comes from the evening shift while some children are kept locked in their homes.

One night, a member of the California State Department of Health found a 13-year-old girl in a beer hall and was told she was waiting for midnight as her bed is not empty until then. The child wanders through the streets every night until her parents, who work on the graveyard shift, vacate the bed in the crowded home. Other youngsters who go to school have to take care of themselves and often get jobs from people who take advantage of this situation and flout the child labor laws, employing these boys in bowling alleys as pin boys often working them until three o'clock in the morning. Others are being overworked and exploited in cheap restaurants and drug stores.

Some of the State Laws are so lax as to be useless. For example, in Kansas, children under 14 years are forbidden to work during school hours but the law makes it legal for the children to work all the rest of the day and night. In Texas, children between 12 and 15, who show need, can get working papers and leave school without proving their age. There are 100,000 children of school age who never go to school because the attendance law is not enforced. In Mobile, Alabama, proper child care is particularly lacking. The schools are so overtaxed that the teachers are unable to give proper attention, and over 2,000 children do not go to school in Mobile.

Many war plants refuse to take mothers with children but they are often deceived by the mothers who open day nurseries for their children while they work on as many shifts as is humanly possible.

In Wichita, Cleveland and other progressive cities, appalling conditions have been found in many unlicensed homes. Children were treated cruelly and often beaten to death.

8-Point Demand Made By Reds to De Gaulle

Domei

LISBON September 2.—General de Gaulle, chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, conferred with 27 representatives of the Communist Party on August 30, when the Communists submitted an 8-point demand, according to reports from Algiers.

After the conference, the Red representatives told newspapermen that the results of the conference were very satisfactory.

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—The Government of the Union of South Africa formally recognized the French Committee of National Liberation.

Air Line Service Linking U.S. and Britain Outlined

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Plans for opening new regular air lines between the United States and Britain were announced by the President of the American Air Line at Los Angeles recently, according to reports from Los Angeles.

The announcement follows:

"The American Air Line submitted an application to the United States Civil Air Transportation Committee for permission to open the following two air lines on August 5; Chicago-Detroit-London line and the New York-Boston-London Line.

"Both routes will pass through Newfoundland and Labrador, via Ireland or Iceland."

High Prices in Chungking Due to Inflation, Blockade

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 2.—High cost of living in Chungking-ruled areas is attributed to inflation and the economic blockade by the Japanese Forces, Chungking spokesman, Chang Tao-shen, revealed on Wednesday at the press conference, according to dispatches from the Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

"To counter the prevailing inflation," declared the Chungking spokesman, "the regime is taking the policy of retrenching defrayment and budgets as strictly as possible. If the economic blockade by the Japanese is pierced, the rise in prices will be checked to a considerable extent."

Meanwhile, the official price policy enforced from January 15 this year has proved a failure despite the frantic efforts made by Chungking authorities. Under current circumstances when the accelerated increase in war expenditures for Chungking forces is spurring vicious inflation while the economic blockade by Japan and the Nanking Government is all the more strengthened, the idea of penetrating through this economic encirclement line as alluded to by the Chungking spokesman is nothing more than a wishful thinking.

U.S. Army Air Chief in London

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, arrived at London by air today, according to London reports.

NIPPON AIR UNITS BLAST ENEMY BASE AT KIENOU; ALSO RAID HUPEH AREAS

Gripsholm Leaves N.Y. To Pick Up Internees

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—En route on her second exchange mission, the Swedish motorship, Gripsholm, set sail from New York today for Mormugao, in Portuguese India, it is reported from New York. The Gripsholm will stop over at Montevideo to take on board 173 Japanese nationals from various Latin American countries and then proceed to Port Elizabeth in South Africa where it will be replenished with fuel and water.

THOUGHT WAR TO BE PUSHED

New Navy Press Chief In China Determined To Frustrate Enemy

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 2.—Captain Keizo Matsushima, new Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, made known his firm determination to carry on a very forceful ideological warfare at the first press conference with Japanese newspapermen in Shanghai today. He declared that the true worth of the Oriental culture will be brought into play to frustrate the pernicious encroachment of the enemy forces.

The gist of Captain Matsushima's statements to the press is as follows:

"The war has finally assumed the aspects of a decisive struggle and on the Pacific front the grim and ferocious battles are being waged in dead earnest. Our brave and loyal men are crushing the enemy in the air, land, and sea both day and night. On the other hand on the Continent, military operation, defense and construction are being carried on with greater and greater force and intensity.

"During this time, Japan and China, solidly united, are advancing under the principle of sharing of a mutual fate and steadfast in the belief of an ultimate victory for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and for the sake of the various peoples of East Asia. In face of the growing seriousness of the situation, the true worth of the Oriental culture must be brought into play to crush the pernicious encroachment of the enemy and to attain ultimate victory.

"Those engaged in the work of press information now shoulder important responsibilities. It is our intention to advance in face of all difficulties, staunchly and immovably, and to fulfil our duty in the spirit of the words of the song 'Umiyukaba.'"

WAR FLASH

Shipping in North Hit

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—German bomber planes sank one enemy cargo vessel and one patrol ship in waters off Cape Ribachi at the northern tip of Kola Peninsula, yesterday, German authorities announced today.

Balkan Guerillas Cleared

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—In cooperation with Italian forces, German troops cleaned up anti-Axis guerilla units in the Montenegro-Albania area, killing 55 and capturing 800 prisoners, according to German military authorities. Those guerillas are mostly composed of communists and anti-Axis elements, but it is also reported that two Britishers were included among the prisoners.

U.S. Facilities Suffer Big Blow in Fukien--Shipping Yangtse Hit

Domei

CHINA FRONT BASE, September 2.—Japanese air units in China, following an enforced rest due to inclement weather, again resumed vigorous operations against enemy bases on September 1 achieving the following brilliant results:

(1) Powerful Army plane units, in large formations, unleashed a sudden attack on Kienou airfield in Fukien Province, an advance base for the American air force in China, completely destroying all runways in a furious bombing raid. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

(2) Other air formations flew to Patung, Kuichow, Santouping and Mitsanghsia in Hupeh Province, enemy key points on the Yangtse, and in utter defiance of furious ground fire, carried out devastating operations. Vessels of 1,000-ton size each were set on fire at Patung and Kuichow while at Santouping another 1,000-ton vessel was damaged and several tankers set on fire. One 600-ton ship was also blasted at Mitsanghsia.

Canton, Hongkong Raids Nipped

Resorting to guerilla warfare, the U.S. air force in China, launched air raids on Canton and Hongkong at 1:17 p.m. yesterday, with a formation of ten B-25's and nine P-40 fighters, according to a Canton dispatch to the Asahi on September 2.

The Japanese Air Units immediately answered the challenge and one P-40 plane was shot down at Taipengwan, northeast of Hongkong. The Japanese pursued the fleeing enemy as far as Huichow and shot down another P-40 during the chase. All the defender planes returned safely to their base.

Disappointing to Cadets

Domei

CANTON, September 2.—The disappointing conditions in a pilot training corps in Kweilin and hardships suffered by its members are revealed in a note written by one of the Chungking cadets published in a recent issue of the Sao Tang Pao, organ of the Chungking Military Affairs Committee.

"We entered the training camp with high hopes only to be disappointed by the poor structure of the barracks," laments the Chungking cadet. "The spacious camp can accommodate several hundred students but the large part of it is occupied by engineers of the United States air force.

"Several months have elapsed since we entered the camp but during the period, we have undergone not a single formal training. We are bored to death. The most trying thing in our daily lives is the 5,000-meter run which we have to perform every morning and which is followed by rigorous calisthenics. Again the food is very poor.

"We often play games with the members of the American air force but the arrogant attitude of these Americans only injures our feeling. We, several scores of Chinese air cadets, are continuing our lives in the camp but nobody knows when we can fly in the air."

600,000 Tons of Shipping Sunk by Reich in August

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—German military authorities announced that the losses inflicted on anti-Axis shipping by German air and naval forces during August totaled 600,000 tons at the minimum as given out in the following report:

"According to official reports of German military authorities, 70 ships, totaling 377,000 tons were sunk during August by German air and naval forces. Furthermore, severe damage was inflicted on 125 ships of 580,000 tons. Of the latter figure, about half the number have been so heavily damaged by torpedoes or bombs that it would require considerable time for the ships to be completely repaired. Therefore, from a practical standpoint, the loss inflicted on anti-Axis shipping is estimated to reach 600,000 tons at the minimum."

E. FRONT SEES NO BIG CHANGE

Soviets Pay Dearly In Drives to Wrest German Positions

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—The war situation on the Eastern Front has seen no substantial change and the Soviets are paying tremendous sacrifices to attain little territory, according to German military authorities.

Latest developments in respective sectors are:

West of Orel: Soviet infantry units attempted to penetrate Reich positions but were completely repulsed by relentless German gunfire, losing 45 tanks.

West of Kharkov: The Red Army launched a general offensive on an extensive front but was repulsed by the numerically inferior Germans who closed up a wedge and destroyed 57 Soviet tanks.

West of Mius: Soviet troops resumed their drive but were repelled before they were able to reach the new German positions. On Wednesday night, the Soviets concentrated attacks on the left flank of the German forces. Meanwhile, Reich troops completely annihilated the Soviets who launched an attack northeast of Kuchinikovo, 45 kilometers southeast of Stalino.

Kuban Bridgehead: After an intense preliminary bombardment, one Soviet regiment launched an offensive on Wednesday but, in the face of furious German counterattacks, retreated abandoning 352 dead.

170 Soviets Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—German forces on the Eastern Front destroyed 170 Soviet tanks yesterday, German military authorities announced today.

It was also revealed that in the three days from August 30 to September 1, German forces shot down 127 Soviet planes on the eastern front.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

warfare. Even if it was to scout out he area preliminary to a determined ittack on Japan Proper, there is othing to fear. The nation behind he lines is only ready to defend heir country in the way they have een so thoroughly trained to do and o devote their energies to increase roduction. Let them come. We'll o too. It is in this spirit that we ncrease production and defend our notherland.

Churchill Roams N. America

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United tates State Department has issued superfluous statement with the oviet Union over the Quebec conerence. It says that Washington reporting to the Soviet Governent all the political developments rising from the military operations Italy and other European fronts. his is a matter so obviously inumbent on the part of the Anglomerican camp that it is unnecessry to explain in the expectation f some effect. Unless it is to apeal to the Soviets' sympathy over e failure of the landing operation n Regio, Italy, it can hardly be pposed that the communications e proving satisfactory to the oviets.

Meanwhile Churchill is roaming e North American continent. He as again visited Washington. Why n't he leave the continent. According to American propaganda, he in Washington to continue the dissions on the military questions ken up at the Quebec conference, he fact is that the United States d Britain are in agonies over the ringent war situation, strained doestic conditions and their obligans to the Soviet Union. From the ct that Washington has taken pains explain that Churchill's visit has do simply with the military quesns taken up at the Quebec confere, it is to be supposed that some her political questions are being scussed between Roosevelt and hurchill without any third party tening in. In view of their big under in regard to political strategy apropos of Italy, there is a seris gap between their judgment of e war situation and that of the viet Union, which calls for deliration.

Under these circumstances the undering about of Chungking in death-throes is a pitiable sight. T. Soong went to Quebec like a dog er a chop and now he has trailed er Roosevelt to the White House. says blandly that he is trying to nd off the discussions started at ebec but he is clearly after someng. But the United States and tain are not charity organizations. ong may get hold of Roosevelt by coat-lapel but there is Churchill reckon with. Then there is the viet demand. At any rate, Roose- t will turn a deaf ear to the voice the American people,

Axis Bolsters European Position As Enemy Delays Second Front

Decisive War Stage Not Reached Unless Enemy Succeeds in Piercing Strong German Fortification Or Commences Attacks on Balkans Front

With the world war becoming five years old on September 3, a historically important strategic development in Europe is perceived according to Giichi Imai, Asahi correspondent in a dispatch dated September 1 from Buenos Aires.

Since the Anglo-American landing operations on North Africa in November last year, the German strategy has undergone an important change, he declared and the German forces, so far on the offensive, have decided to reduce their commissary lines and fighting lines to bolster "Fortress Europe."

Taking advantage of this strategic change on the part of the German army, Anglo-American strategists are now propagandizing as if they had won a great victory, despite the fact that they have succeeded in obtaining a foothold in a corner of the outer line of the fort of Europe. They, by this means, are waging nerve warfare on the Axis camp and neutral countries.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, a unit of the anti-Axis camp, does not regard the Anglo-American war results so successful, but are urging America and Britain to develop a full-fledged second front in West Europe. The Soviets are threatening them, saying that "otherwise, we would carry on the war independently." Now Anglo-American leaders are at the cross-roads of either losing the Soviets' cooperation or carrying out landing operations on the continent of Europe at a tremendous cost. Germany's change made in her strategy during the past several months is known from the fact that the German forces could not initiate a large-scale offensive on the Red Army in this summer season.

Reich Reorganizes Army

Contrary to general expectations, the German forces failed to commence a large-scale offensive in this summer season. Instead, they have only opened up a sectional offensive to break the Soviet general offensive. Why then didn't the Reich army develop a large-scale offensive on the Eastern Front? Because it is reorganizing itself by utilizing the year 1943. Such being the situation, the Anglo-Americans are so optimistic that some of them are counting on the end of the war during the current year. But their leaders have a different opinion. Warning the people against becoming excessively optimistic, James Byrnes, Chairman of the United States Mobilization Board, said as follows:

"The Great War has just begun. It will not end so soon. At present, Germany is using only half of her entire force on the front. Even if Italy drops out of the Axis line, the Germans will be strong on the defensive as they have been on the offensive. Even in case the United States has completed the mobilization of 90 divisions, our entire force, Germany still has the force overwhelming the anti-Axis'. And to compare the arms and ammunition destroyed of both sides, the anti-Axis side has lost much more than it has destroyed Germany's by bombings."

Hanson Baldwin, military commentator, described Germany's actual military power as follows in the New York Times dated July 18:

"At present Germany has an aggregate of 350 to 360 divisions, of which about 46 are the garrison force. Of all divisions, more than 200 are on the Eastern Front and 20 to 30 divisions of her Allies are cooperating with them. As to the air force, Germany seems to have a total of 5,000 or 6,000 planes on the foremost front. Of the number, some 2,000 are on the Eastern Front, which, though less than half of the entire force, are more than those in West Europe and the Mediterranean."

How large a force has the anti-Axis side and what tactics has it in facing this tremendous military power of Germany? Now the anti-Axis forces are fighting the Axis forces in Europe on three fronts. The first is the Eastern Front extending 2,000 miles, where incomparably larger forces than on the other fronts are measuring swords.

Tactics not Sound

The second is the Anglo-American air offensive. This has three aims of demolishing the Rhur industrial area, transportation facilities in Europe and shipyards and submarine docks and bases. But the majority of Anglo-American military experts do not regard this tactic as a decisively contributing factor for victory. They are not expecting much therefrom.

The third is the offensive of the Anglo-American army forces from the Mediterranean. Fighting in this section has been in the stage of only skirmishes thus far, and the Anglo-American forces have only succeeded in capturing Sicily Island, their base for future operations.

Very mysterious in this connection is that even the Anglo-American countries do not know more accurately the Soviet Union's military power than Germany's.

Then let us see the numerical strength of the Anglo-American forces operating with the Mediterranean as their base. The New York Times, quoting a Berlin dispatch, has made the following estimate: 44 divisions of infantry, 15 to 20 divisions of mechanized forces, and two divisions of parachute troops, with the naval force considerably reinforced subsequently, and warplanes of all types numbering 4,000 at least.

On the other hand, Donald Mitchell, writing in the magazine Nation, said that the anti-Axis strength as in June was 30 to 40 divisions with prospects of "other units" being added before the coming invasion of Italy.

Reich Strength Unknown

Judging from the foregoing estimates of the enemy's numerical strength, it is seen that the optimistic views as are being held by a section of the Anglo-American circles are utterly untenable, because the real military strength of Germany is still unfathomed, so that before the possible setting up of a second front in West Europe by America and Britain, it would be impertinent to talk about the actual military power of Germany. The Anglo-American forces would make an attempt to invade the Italian homeland from the directions of North Africa and Sicily with some prospect of success perchance. However, even if the enemy should succeed in this attempt, it is hardly possible that it would vitally affect the whole situation.

It is needless to point out that in North Italy there lies very strong natural fortresses. In case the Anglo-American forces attempt to break through these fortresses, then Germany would be in the position of putting up defense with a small force quite out of proportion of the numerical strength of the invaders.

Thus, from the viewpoint of hitting Germany from Italy, the projected Anglo-American operations directed to Italy will be found to serve no other purpose than to drive the Anglo-American invaders into a cul-de-sac.

However, if the invaders succeed in securing the Italian mainland, so much the more will the British forces be enabled to advance their air base to the north. In that event, the British forces will be able to effectively bomb the vital strategic points of Germany which they, under the existing state, cannot profitably bomb from bases in the British homeland. Yet, the mere Italian operations conducted by the Anglo-Americans will not enable their ground forces to grapple squarely with the big German forces.

Unless the Anglo-Americans embark on an attempt to form a second front in Western Europe which the Soviet Union demands or they attack the Balkans, the war in Europe cannot be said to have entered into a decisive stage. Until this decisive war stage is reached, "time" may well be said to be favoring the Reich side because the Reich, by taking advantage of this intervening period, will be capable of further strengthening and consolidating its "European Fortress."

Bolivia Cabinet Quits En Masse Over Tin Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

it is deemed necessary. Other neighboring nations may also become parties to the agreement.

The joint committee on tariff agreement will meet at Santiago in March, 1944.

Commerce Pact Signed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni and the Ecuadorean Ambassador to Argentina signed a treaty of commerce today including the most-favored nation clause. By the provisions of the new treaty Argentina is to export to Ecuador cereals, edible oil, woolen and cotton goods, chemical products and other manufactures, while Ecuador will supply Argentina with oil, oil products and cocoa.

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Sapporo Will Honor Defenders of Attu At Memorial Rites

Joint memorial services under the auspices of the Northern Army Headquarters will be held on September 29 at 2:00 p.m. at Nakashima Park, Sapporo, for Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and his valiant 2,000 who hurled themselves in a death charge against the enemy when their last shell had been exhausted after 18 days of heroic resistance against a vast numerically superior foe. The services will be conducted under Shinto rites. In manifestation of profound sympathy and gratitude to the bereaved families, preparations are under way to extend invitations to all members of the families to the ceremony. It is expected that fitting and appropriate rites will be observed in memory of the brave heroes. Although not definitely decided as yet, plans are under discussion for holding similar memorial services in Tokyo, probably under the auspices of the Metropolis for the 131 Attu heroes hailing from Tokyo. The various wards are evidencing unqualified approval for holding of the function.

Churchill Talk Seen as Excuse

(Continued from Page 1)

full powers of his rhetorical talent to give the impression that, even though the second front has not been opened, the North African and Sicilian campaigns and the bombing attacks on Germany have drawn a good portion of the German strength off the Russian front. Furthermore, his eloquence is fully utilized in an impassioned eulogy on Premier Stalin and his Soviet regime.

"Such a policy is, at once, a recognition of the impregnable position of the European Axis. Any Churchillian boast or intention of creating a second front in Europe amounts to nothing more than lip-service.

"As to the so-called Anglo-American concentration of effort on Japan, we know, as well as do some of the hard realists in Chungking, that all the loud talk is, like Mr. Churchill's eulogy on Soviet Russia, primarily to mollify the over-taxed impatience of Chiang Kai-shek and his followers. The appointment of Lord Mountbatten is to make Chungking feel that the Anglo-American promise of aid is at last taking on some tangible form and thus keep Chungking's increasing desperation within control.

"The enormous publicity given to the appointment of a commander-in-chief tells the tale. In actual warfare, it is every single fighting man that counts and that explains why the Imperial Forces are ever so powerful on all battlefronts.

Japan's Position Solid

"It is a matter of common sense that the enemy should take their intended offensive against Japan. However, our position is so solid that we are only too willing to come to full grips with them. The construction of Greater East Asia has reached such a high point that in this secure position we are ready to fight with full confidence in victory. And over and above this, the entire Axis position stands firm and invincible, their human and material resources sufficient to smash our common enemies, win our common victory and establish a better world founded upon justice.

"That the policy of the Anglo-American war lords of making other people fight the hardest battles so that they could step in later to steal the spoils with the minimum of cost is doomed as self-evident."

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LABOR SHORTAGE IN U.S. WORRIES BRITISH CIRCLES

London Times Foresees Curtailment in Munitions

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—The London Times of August 25 in sounding a note of apprehension regarding the shortage of manpower in the United States which may lead to a drastic curtailment of production in strategic materials said that recent reports of the shortage of workers for war production in America suggests the United States is nearing a stage already reached by Britain. It declared that in 1942 a little more than half the labor of Britain was employed in the war sector, according to the latest bulletin of the Institute of Statistics of Oxford.

In the United States, the proportion of employment in the war sector to the total employment had been calculated to be about 35 per cent at the end of year said the Times, and added at that time there was still a considerable reserve of woman labor in the United States.

The Statistics Bulletin reports there are definite indications that war employment in the United States is behind schedule and this is forcing the War Production Board to curtail civilian business by 20 per cent by the fall of 1943.

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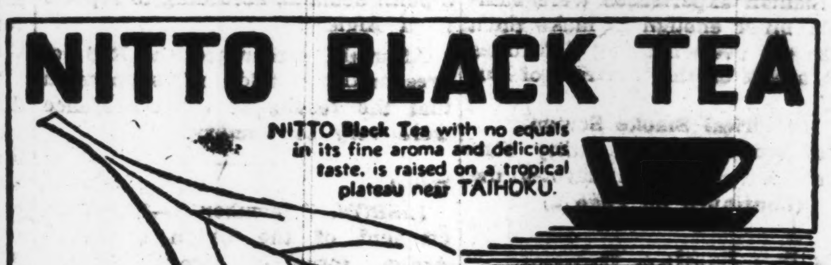

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Turkish Heads to Meet

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 2.—Turkish President Ismet Inonu has returned to Ankara, and Premier Sukru Saracoglu will return soon, according to Ankara reports. The Turkish Government will hold an important conference next week to discuss diplomatic policy.

British Heads Back From Quebec

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief in Southeast Asia, together with General Sir Alan F. Brooke, Chief of General Staff, and Sir Commodore Charles F. A. Portal, Chief of Air Force, returned to London today from Quebec.

Native Officials Slated For New Thai Territory

Domei

BANGKOK, September 2.—The Thai Government has been making preparations for the administration of the newly gained territories, and the Assembly of the People's Representatives unanimously approved today the bill regarding the appointment of administrative officials.

The bill gives the Government authority to appoint natives of the new territories as administrators, as the inhabitants are not used to the administrative methods of Thai officials. A similar measure, adopted when new territories were obtained from French Indo-China, proved to be a great success.

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